

O B S E R V A T I O N S

O N T H E

B I L L S

O F

M O R T A L I T Y

I N C A R L I S L E,

F O R T H E Y E A R M D C C L X X X V I I .

By J O H N H E Y S H A M, M. D.



C A R L I S L E:

P R I N T E D B Y J. M I L L I K E N.

M D C C L X X X V I I I .

OBSERVATIONS

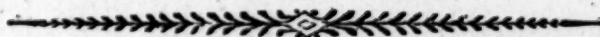
ON THE

BILLS

OF

MORTALITY

IN CARLISLE, FOR THE YEAR 1787.



IN the beginning of January, 1780, the inhabitants of the two parishes of St. Mary's and St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle, were very accurately numbered by Mr. Stanger, Mr. Howard, and myself. At that period these Parishes contained 3491 males, and 4186 females, in all 7677.

Sometime in the year 1787, an order was issued from the Court of Quarter Sessions, to the different constables of the county of Cumberland, to make an actual survey of all the inhabitants of the county. The survey was accordingly made at Carlisle in the latter end of December, but, as the motives which induced the Magistrates to issue this order were not generally known, many gentlemen refused to give an account of their families. The *Abbey*, as being extraparochial, and the township of *Wreay*, through some mistake, were altogether omitted in this survey, hence it is evident the lists delivered in to the Quarter Sessions are very erroneous.

I, however, had an opportunity of examining all the returns of the above parishes very minutely, and as the constables marked down the names of all those persons who refused to give them information, I was enabled to make up the deficiency, by procuring the numbers in each of their families, and I am persuaded the enumeration is now pretty exact; but if there be any error, it will be on the side of deficiency, rather than of excess.

From this survey, thus corrected, it appears that the two parishes of *St. Mary's* and *St. Cuthbert's*, contain at present 3864 males, 4813 females, and consequently 8677 inhabitants. For a more particular account see Tables IV. and V.

There has therefore been an increase, in the space of eight years, of 1000 inhabitants; which is a circumstance that must give great pleasure to all those who are well-wishers to the prosperity of the city of Carlisle.

From what causes, it may be asked, has this rapid increase arisen? It affords me considerable satisfaction to be able to inform the public, that it has principally been owing to two general causes, viz. *The salubrity of the place; and the increase of trade and manufactures.* The former, is clearly proved by the great excess of births above deaths; for, during the last eight years, the period in question, 2071 children have been baptized, and only 1582 persons have been buried. The births therefore exceed the deaths 489. The latter, viz. *the increase of trade and manufactures*, is proved by an ingress of inhabitants into Carlisle, exceeding the emigration out of it, during the same period, 511; which numbers together make up the increase of 1000.

Inoculation, I am persuaded, has also greatly contributed to the increase of population, not only in Carlisle, but likewise in the whole county of Cumberland. In the year 1779, when the lower class of inhabitants were extremely averse to this salutary discovery, no fewer than 90 persons died of the natural small pox; whereas only 151 have died during the eight succeeding years; which is, upon an average, not quite 19 in each year; and yet that disorder prevailed in every one of these years. (See all the Bills of Mortality which have been published.) Since that period, viz. 1779, the prejudices of the vulgar, against Inoculation, have greatly diminished, and will soon, I doubt not, be totally eradicated. And since the Institution of the Dispensary, the poor have enjoyed the privilege of having their children inoculated gratis; an advantage which they have in general with great readiness embraced.

The first four months of the present year, greatly resembled the beginning of the year 1779. The weather in both was remarkably mild and temperate, for there was scarce any frost in either. The *common daisy* was in full flower on new-year's-day, and continued in blossom almost the whole year. The *primrose* began to blow on the 1st of February, and the *colt's foot* and *barren strawberry* very early in the same month. In short, all the early flowering plants were in full blow five or six weeks before their usual time. The state of the weather, however, throughout the year, was the reverse of 1785 and 1786; these years were remarkably hot and dry; this was cold, gloomy, and uncommonly wet, inasmuch that there never was a year in which probably more rain fell than in the present.

The

The late Dr. Carlyle kept an accurate account of the quantity of rain which fell at Carlisle during a period of twenty years, viz. from the year 1757 to 1776 inclusive, which his son, the Rev. Mr. Carlyle, has been kind enough to communicate to me. During this period, the greatest quantity which fell in any one year was *thirty-one inches and a few lines*, and the medium depth of these years was only *twenty-four inches, eight lines and a half*. Unfortunately, since 1776. no regular measure has been taken at Carlisle; but Dr. Campbell, a very ingenious Physician at Lancaster, has sent me a table of the quantity which fell at that place during the present year, and from which it appears that it amounted to the almost incredible quantity of *fifty-one inches and one line*. The rain therefore which fell this year, is considerably above double the quantity which has fallen in any one year, on an average, of twenty years calculation, and exceeds in quantity *twenty inches* what fell in the wettest of the above years. (See Tables VI. and VII.) It must however be observed, that Lancaster is situated somewhat nearer the western ocean than Carlisle, and that the hills to the east and north east of that place, are nearer it, than the hills about Carlisle, which in all probability will make some difference in the quantity of rain which falls at each place.

Notwithstanding the very great moisture of the atmosphere, above related, yet the present year was a healthy one, and the last six months were remarkably so. *Seventy three persons only* died during that period. See Table III.

The Small Pox made their appearance in January, and were in Carlisle the greatest part of the year; but inoculation soon became general, which prevented the disorder from raging with any great degree of violence. Thirty only died, twenty-eight of whom were under five years of age, and two between five and ten years. (See Table II.) Eighty-four were inoculated at the Dispensary, all of whom not only survived, but had the disorder very favourably; and considerable numbers were likewise inoculated by several Surgeons in the town.

The Putrid or Jail Fever also prevailed almost the whole year; but as it neither became general, nor malignant, till the beginning of 1788, I shall at present only observe that fourteen persons fell victims to it. See Table II.

Twenty-eight persons are supposed to have died of Consumptions. Eight of these were under five years of age; two between five and ten; six between twenty and thirty; three between thirty and forty; seven between forty and fifty; and two between sixty and seventy. See Table II.

During the present year, only 1 in 44 nearly, of all the inhabitants have died in consequence of Diseases.

And under 5 years old	1 in 13 and 1-twelfth nearly
Between 5 & 10	1 in 114
10 & 15	1 in 269 and 1-third
15 & 20	1 in 190 and 3-fourths
20 & 30	1 in 115 and 1-half nearly
30 & 40	1 in 145 and 1-sixth
40 & 50	1 in 57 nearly
50 & 60	1 in 83 and 1-eighth
60 & 70	1 in 30 and 7-eighths
70 & 80	1 in 11 and 1-half nearly
80 & 90	1 in 6 and 3 fifths
90 & 100	1 in 3 and 2-thirds

The difference in the number of deaths of husbands and wives is this year very considerable; for thirty-four husbands have died, and only 22 wives. See Table I.

Between eighty and ninety years of age, five males and five females, (the latter were widows;) and between ninety and one hundred, one male and two females have died. See Table I.

History of a Case of an uncommon TUMOUR, which was successfully treated by EXTIRPATION.

ROBERT GRAHAM, a boy aged four years, was admitted a patient in the Dispensary, on the 15th of June, 1787. About fourteen months ago, his friends observed a tumour, nearly the size of a hen's egg, under the left clavicle, which, agreeable to their description, was soft and elastic. Since that time, the tumour

tumour has gradually increased, and at present is of considerable magnitude, and extends over the whole of the left pectoral muscle, and likewise under the axilla. It is soft and free from pain. The boy in other respects is in good health.

June 16.

A consultation was held this day, when the tumour was accurately examined, and all the gentlemen present thought they perceived an obscure fluctuation, and were of opinion that the tumour is either of a very soft steatomatous nature, or of that kind which authors have called meliceris; and agreed to make a longitudinal incision, extending from the superior to the inferior part of the tumour.

— 18.

The operation was performed this day by Mr. Creighton. On an incision being made, and the integuments fully divided, the tumour put on a dark blue appearance; and on an incision being made into the inferior part of it, upwards of a pint of a clear, brown coloured fluid, of a saltish taste, was discharged with some violence. A finger was introduced into the bag, and another tumour was perceived within it. The orifice was now greatly enlarged, and a considerable part of the *cyft* was dissected away; when the second tumour, which had the same dark blue appearance, was of an oblong shape, much larger than a hen's egg, and which proceeded nearly from the axilla, presented itself to the eye. This was entirely removed, and a third, situated on the anterior, and somewhat inferior part of the second, was discovered, which was about the size of a small walnut, had the same kind of external appearance, and contained the same kind of fluid, as the other two. When this had been dissected out, and considerable portions of the large and external bag cut off, I introduced my hand into it, and very easily passed two of my fingers between the clavicle and ribs, upwards of an inch beyond the clavicle. The large *cyft* or bag, consisted of a thin, but strong membrane, which was very smooth in the inside. The *cyfts* of the two interior tumours were much thicker. The wound was dressed in the usual manner, and the child was ordered to be put to bed.

— 22.

He was somewhat feverish on Tuesday and Wednesday, but is now better, and slept pretty well last night; belly regular; appetite to-day tolerable. The wound was examined, and the dressings were removed with little pain, altho there is but a small degree of suppuration. The tumour is yet of considerable size, especially in that part which extends under the axilla.

— 27.

The tumour is considerably enlarged since the first dressing; the discharge is trifling; and there is an appearance of another *cyft* being formed, which occupies
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the center of the wound; has a livid appearance, is hard to the touch, and projects within a quarter of an inch of the external orifice. On the under side of it, and between it and the integuments, there is a sinus which discharges a small quantity of a thick, brownish coloured matter. There is also a considerable fullness extending from the clavicle to the wound, but no sinus has been discovered in that part. Three pieces of lint, covered with *pulvis angelicus*, were applied to the sore. He is at present affected with a slight degree of fever, his pulse being rather quick, and his tongue white. He was ordered to take two spoonfuls of infusion of senna every two hours, until it operated gently.

— 28.

The caustic has produced a considerable eschar, and there has been a pretty large discharge of thin, bloody matter. His pulse is slower, and his thirst is abated. The *pulvis angelicus* was again applied.

July 1.

Several large portions of eschar have sloughed off to-day. The swelling is much less, and rather more than a table spoonful of a similar kind of fluid, to that contained in the bags was discharged, when the eschar was removed. He is free from fever, and rested well last night.

— 18.

The caustic powder has been used several times, and the size and hardness of the tumour have diminished greatly since last report.

— 23.

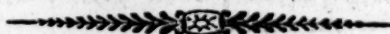
The tumour diminishes every day, and the wound is nearly healed.

August 1.

The wound is now healed, and the tumour continues to decrease.

— 20.

There is scarce any perceptible swelling, and he is in perfect health.



I shall conclude the Observations on the Bills of Mortality, with an account of a very curious and important circumstance in physiology, which occurred at Carlisle during the present year. A child was born apparently at the full time, not only alive,

alive, but which lived and took nourishment several days, without the smallest vestige of a brain. In all my reading I do not recollect to have met with so extraordinary a phenomenon; nor does it appear that Professor *Monro*, who has spent the greatest part of his time in anatomical and physiological pursuits, has either seen or read of any thing exactly similar. He has indeed, in his ingenious *Observations on the Structure and Functions of the Nervous System*, published in 1783, favoured the world with some plates, which represent the heads of two children born at the full time, in which the bones which generally form the top of the cranium are wanting, and in which the brain, which is extremely small, projects like an excrescence. In these two instances, however, there was a small portion of brain in each, and tho' both the children are stated to have been born at the full time, yet it does not appear that they were even born alive, much less that they lived any time after birth; for if either had been the case, we cannot suppose that a gentleman of Dr. *Monro's* great accuracy, would have omitted circumstances so remarkable; but I think we may, on the contrary, infer from his silence, and from the following conclusions, which he himself draws, from the above mentioned monstrous productions, and which I shall take the liberty of quoting, as the work is not in every person's hands, that they were really born dead:

"Nay we may, perhaps go a step farther, and doubt whether, instead of considering the brain as the origin of the nerves, we ought not to consider it merely as connected with the nerves; or whether there are better reasons for supposing the brain to produce the nerves, than for supposing the nerves to produce the brain. Some facts at least, may be here observed, which seem to show that the nerves may exist independent of the brain.

"I. In children delivered at the full time, plump and well formed in their trunk and limbs, I have observed the substance which supplied the place of the brain, not more bulky than a small nut, and, instead of containing a white medullary substance, it was of a red colour resembling a clot of blood: And small cords, occupying the place of the optic nerves, were likewise of a red colour. Yet the spinal marrow, and all the nerves from it, had the ordinary size and appearance.

*"II. In a monstrous kitten, with two bodies and the appearance of one head, I found the spinal marrow of one of the bodies connected with a brain and cerebellum of the common shape and size. But the spinal marrow of the other body, tho' equally large, had only a small button of medullary substance at its upper end, without a suitable brain or cerebellum. **

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* See *Monro's Observations on the Nervous System*. Page 26, and 116, and Table VIII.

An Account of a Female Child which was born at Carlisle, at the full Time, alive, and which lived five Days and twenty-one Hours, without the smallest appearance of a Brain.

AT eight o'clock on Monday morning, May 26, 1788, Mary Clarke, aged 26 years, and the mother of six children, some of whom are healthy, and others unhealthy, was delivered of a living female child, at the expence of the Carlisle Dispensary.

The Midwife, shocked at the strange and unusual appearance of the child's head, sent for me immediately. I got there about an hour after the delivery, and at first sight, it appeared evident that the bones which form the upper part of the skull were wanting, and that the brain was only covered by its proper membranes, the *pia* and *dura mater*, and resembled a large excrescence which projected a little over the common integuments, especially towards the forehead, where it extended over the root of the nose. The colour of this substance was a dark reddish brown, and upon examining it more particularly, I thought I could perceive the division of the two hemispheres of the brain, and likewise the division of the cerebrum from the cerebellum. I gently raised with my fingers, a part of it which projected over the integuments, which made the child cry, and produced a considerable starting, similar to what is occasioned by an electric shock. The child was full grown, and seemed in perfect health, her limbs were plump, firm, and well proportioned, and she moved them with apparent agility. The external organs of sense were also perfect. She swallowed well, and took a sufficient quantity of nourishment for several days, but sometimes during the action of swallowing started a little. She lived till five o'clock on Sunday morning, June the 1st, when she expired. Some time before her death, she was affected with slight convulsions: During the three or four days preceding her death, there was a constant discharge of a thin watery fluid, somewhat tinged with blood, from the excrescence, which greatly diminished its bulk, for at her death, it was only about half the size of what it had been when she was born, and the surface was in some places beginning to put on an appearance of mortification.

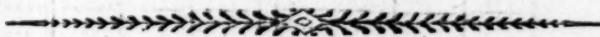
A few hours after her death, Dr. Blamire, and Mr. Charles Farish, accompanied me to the house; where Dr. Blamire very cautiously dissected away from the bones, the whole of the substance; when we found the greatest part of the *frontal*, the *temporal*, the *occipital*, and the whole of the *parietal* bones wanting. The substance removed was then carefully examined, and what was our astonishment to find it entirely to consist of membranes, blood vessels, but principally of several bags; one of which was as large as a nut-meg, the rest of different sizes, but much smaller. They were all filled with a brownish coloured fluid, which, when the *cysts* were punctured, gushed out with some violence.

There

There was not the least appearance of cerebrum, cerebellum, or any medullary substance whatever. The spinal marrow had a natural appearance, but did not seem to have been connected with the parts above described, *nor was there the least enlargement at its upper end.*

Having accurately related the facts as they appeared to Dr. Blamire and myself, which for their singularity deserve to be recorded, I think the few following obvious inferences may be drawn from them. 1. That the fluid discharged from the excrescence during the life of the infant, and which produced the great diminution of its bulk, was occasioned by the rupture, or erosion of *cysts*, similar to those which remained sound and full of water after death. 2. That the *living principle, the nerves of the trunk, and extremities, sensation, and motion, may exist independent of, and that the natural, vital, and animal functions, may be performed without the brain.* And as the external organs of sense, viz. the eyes, the nose, the tongue, and the ears, all seemed perfect, may we not therefore suppose, that *the optic, the olfactory, the gustatory, and the auditory nerves, may exist independent of, and unconnected with either the brain, or the spinal marrow?*

I content myself with little more than describing this extraordinary case, and leave to others, to deduce from it, such conclusions as the appearances observed, may be thought to warrant.



*O Jehova, Quam ampla sunt Tua Opera! Quam sapienter Ea fecisti!
Quam plena est Terra possessione Tua!*

David. Psal. CIV. 24.

T A B L E I.

Of Deaths, Ages, and Conditions.

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T A B L E II.

Deaths and Diseases of Persons of different Ages.

D I S E A S E S.

I. FEBRILE DISEASES.

Ague [1]

Jail Fever [5]

Pleurisy [11]

Stone and Gravel [19]

Small Pox [28]

Measles [30]

Thrush [35]

Consumption [38]

Worm Fever

Teething

II. NERVOUS DISEASES.

Apoplexy [42]

Palsy [43]

Fainting [44]

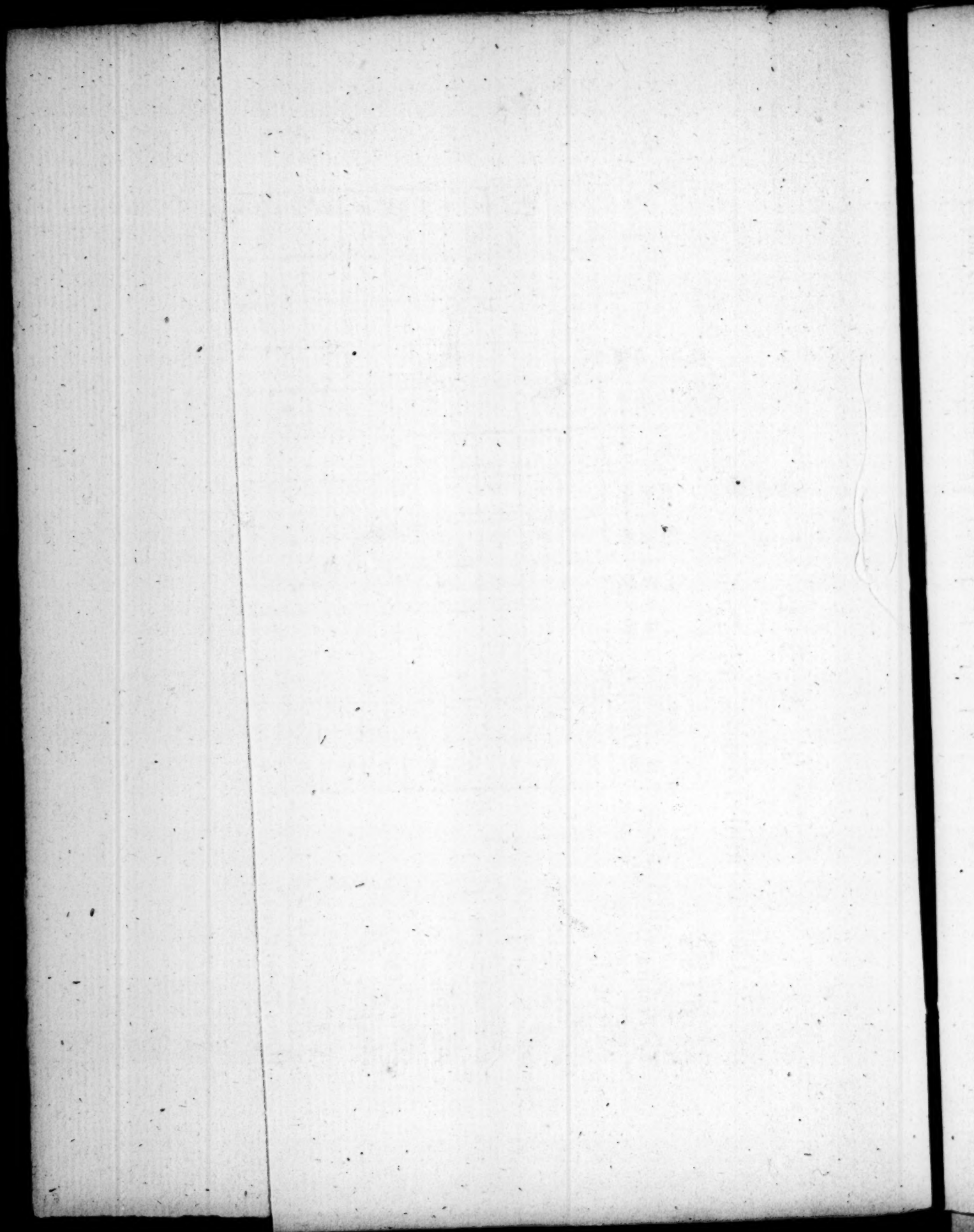
Convulsions [50]

Asthma [55]

Cholic [59]

Looseness [61]

	under betw. 5 & 10 years	10 & 15	15 & 20	20 & 30	30 & 40	40 & 50	50 & 60	60 & 70	70 & 80	80 & 90	90 & 100	Total.
Ague [1]							1					1
Jail Fever [5]	4	2	1	2	2	3						14
Pleurisy [11]	2		1									3
Stone and Gravel [19]								1				1
Small Pox [28]	28	2										30
Measles [30]	1		1									2
Thrush [35]	8											8
Consumption [38]	8	2		6	3	7		2				28
Worm Fever	1											1
Teething	1											1
Apoplexy [42]						1	3					4
Palsy [43]							1					1
Fainting [44]		1										1
Convulsions [50]	1											1
Asthma [55]						1	1	3				5
Cholic [59]				1								1
Looseness [61]	1					1						2



T A B L E III.

Of the Deaths in each Month and Season.

Deaths in	Males	Females	Total.	Total of Deaths in each Season.
January,	19	12	31	66 Winter.
February,	7	7	14	
March,	10	11	21	
April,	4	14	18	60 Spring.
May,	6	16	22	
June,	12	8	20	
July,	12	9	21	39 Summer.
August,	9	3	12	
September,	4	2	6	
October,	3	6	9	34 Autumn.
November,	6	4	10	
December,	9	6	15	
Total	101	98	199	

Christenings	{	Males	Females	Total.	{	Of these 51 were Dissenters.
		145	122	267		

T A B L E IV.

Survey of the two Parishes, made
by the Constables in Dec. 1787.

The Survey
corrected.

	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<i>English-street Quarter</i>	730	1020	1750	801	1050	1851
<i>Scotch street Qr.</i>	423	512	935	423	530	953
<i>Fisher-street Qr.</i>	143	222	365	143	222	365
<i>Castle-street Qr.</i>	289	368	657	320	411	731
<i>Abbey-street Qr.</i>	319	474	793	340	521	861
<i>The Abbey</i>				20	24	44
<i>Botchard-gate Qr.</i>	259	329	588	259	329	588
<i>Richard-gate Qr.</i>	319	367	686	319	367	686
<i>Caldew gate Qr.</i>	576	705	1281	576	705	1281
<i>Harraby Qr.</i>	26	26	52	26	26	52
<i>Carleton Qr.</i>	91	81	172	91	81	172
<i>Wreay Qr.</i>				60	54	114
<i>Brisco Qr.</i>	88	82	170	95	89	184
<i>Botchardby Qr.</i>	43	46	89	43	46	89
<i>Uprightly Qr.</i>	44	48	92	44	48	92
<i>Bleek-hill Qr.</i>	169	151	320	169	151	320
<i>Cummersdale Qr.</i>	105	123	228	105	123	228
<i>Persons omitted in vari- ous Parts of the Town</i>				30	36	66
Total	3624	4554	8178	3864	4813	8677

T A B L E V. Of the Number of Inhabitants of different Ages.

	under 5 years	5 & 10 years	10 & 15	15 & 20	20 & 30	30 & 40	40 & 50	50 & 60	60 & 70	70 & 80	80 & 90	90 & 100	Total.
Number in 1780,	1029	908	715	675	1328	877	858	588	438	191	58	10	2 7677
Increase, 1788,	135	118	93	88	173	114	112	77	56	25	8	1	1000
Total in 1788,	1164	1026	808	763	1501	991	970	665	494	216	66	11	2 8677

TABLE VI. Of the Quantity of Rain which fell at Carlisle during a Period of TWENTY YEARS.

Years.	Inches.
1757	20.026
1758	25.036
1759	22.946
1760	28.641
1761	26.443
1762	20.538
1763	28.353
1764	24.162
1765	19.709
1766	21.472
1767	26.268
1768	31.801
1769	21.803
1770	25.122
1771	23.982
1772	28.518
1773	28.233
1774	19.344
1775	29.132
1776	21.690
Total 494.219	

TABLE VII. Of the Quantity of Rain which fell at Lancaster in the Year 1787.

	Inc.	Lines.
January,	1	7 and 1-hf.
February,	5	0
March,	3	7 and 1-qr.
April,	1	3 and 1-hf.
May,	1	4 and 1-qr.
June,	3	6
July,	7	0
August,	7	0
September,	2	0
October,	9	9
November,	4	5 and 1-hf.
December,	4	6
Total	51	1

Medium Depth of these 20 Years, is 24 Inches and 71-Hundredths—or 24 Inches, 9 Lines and 1-hf.

Ague	—	—	4	Herpes	—	—	98
Putrid or Jail Fever	—	—	252	Scald Head	—	—	34
St. Anthony's Fire	—	—	2	Venercal Disease	—	—	23
Pleurisy	—	—	7	Whites	—	—	3
Rheumatism	—	—	50	Itch	—	—	119
Sore Throat	—	—	11	Fractures and Dislocations	—	—	5
Natural Small Pox	—	—	2	Sprains	—	—	36
Inoculated	—	—	6	Cancer	—	—	2
Coughs and Colds	—	—	112	Ulcers and Abscesses	—	—	99
Inflammation of the Eyes	—	—	48	Wounds, Bruises, and Burns	—	—	70
Spitting of Blood	—	—	5	Tumours	—	—	28
Flooding	—	—	3	Bite of a Dog	—	—	2
Piles	—	—	8	Worms	—	—	36
Consumption	—	—	14	Tooth Ache	—	—	7
Palsy	—	—	1	Stone and Gravel	—	—	1
Asthma	—	—	13	Suppression of Urine	—	—	6
Hysterical Fits	—	—	11	Deafness	—	—	1
Stomach Complaints	—	—	122	Abortions	—	—	1
Cholic	—	—	23	After Pains	—	—	7
Looseness	—	—	48	Pregnant women admitted for delivery	—	—	27
Head Ache and Vertigo	—	—	12				
Insanity	—	—	2				
Obstructions	—	—	2				
Dropsy	—	—	11				
Rickets	—	—	2				
Jaundice	—	—	4				
King's Evil	—	—	9				

Total Number of Patients admitted since the Institution of the Charity :

In 1782	—	—	390	Cured	—	—	4301
1783	—	—	685	Relieved	—	—	163
1784	—	—	787	Irregular	—	—	78
1785	—	—	683	Incurable	—	—	56
1786	—	—	825	Dead	—	—	151
1787	—	—	1389	Remaining on the Books	—	—	10
			4759				4759

The CARLISLE DISPENSARY's Account with
its Treasurer, JOHN MITCHINSON, for the
Year commencing the 1st of July, 1787, and
ending the 1st of July, 1788.

<i>Debtor.</i>		£.	s.	d.
1787. July 7.	To cash paid the Apothecary for monthly disbursements	2	4	1
19.	To — Hugh Walker his bill for spirits	4	3	0
Aug. 25.	To — Wright & Prest, & G. Ewebank, for drugs	38	6	0
Sep. 18.	To — the Apothecary for monthly disbursements	1	1	3
	To — ditto his quarter's salary	10	0	0
Nov. 9.	To — the Apothecary for monthly disbursements	1	7	2
Dec. 5.	To — ditto	0	19	11
1788. Feb. 7.	To — John Hodgson his bill for groceries	13	12	0
	To — the Apothecary for monthly disbursements	1	15	11
11.	To — Jane Hewitt her bill for wine	20	2	4
12.	To — John Milliken for books and printing	4	17	9
March 5.	To — the Apothecary his half year's salary	20	0	0
	To — ditto for monthly disbursements	1	0	0
6.	To — Wright and Prest for drugs	31	2	0
May 1.	To — stamps for receipts above 2l.	0	5	11
July 1.	To subscriptions for the year ending on this day as yet unreceived, and doubtful whether they all ever will	47	15	6
	To balance in the Treasurer's hand	32	5	6
		£. 230	18	4

<i>Creditor.</i>		£.	s.	d.
1787. July 1.	By balance in the Treasurer's hand	33	5	4
1788. Mar. 15	By subscriptions through the City and Neigh- bourhood for wine	6	19	6
June 26.	By one year's interest received of 100l. due on the 30th inst.	5	0	0
July 1.	By subscriptions unreceived on the 1st of July, 1786, for the year ending then, and which have been received in the course of last year	1	1	0
	By subscriptions unreceived on the 1st of July, 1787, for the year ending then, and which have been received since that time	22	1	0
	By subscriptions and benefactions for the year commencing on the 1st of July, 1787, and ending on the 1st of July, 1788, when fully received will amount to	162	11	6
		£. 230	18	4

E

The ACCOUNT CONTINUED.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Aggregate of the disbursements on account of the Carlisle Dispensary, for the year commencing on the 1st of July, 1787, and ending on the 1st of July, 1788, —	150	17	4	Subscriptions and benefactions for carrying into effect the benevolent purposes of the Carlisle Dispensary, for the year commencing on the 1st of July, 1787, and ending on the 1st of July, 1788, —	162	11	5
Balance in favour of the Charity —	11	14	2				
	£.	162	11		£.	162	11
			6				6

State of the Finances of this Charity on the 1st of July, 1788.

	£.	s.	d.
Owing upon note at interest — — —	100	0	0
Balance in the Treasurer's hand — — —	32	5	6
Amount of subscriptions unreceived for the year commencing the 1st of July, 1783. — — —	3	3	0
Ditto for the year commencing the 1st of July, 1784, — — —	4	4	0
Ditto for the year commencing the 1st of July, 1785, — — —	6	16	6
Ditto for the year commencing the 1st of July, 1786, — — —	18	7	6
Ditto for the year commencing the 1st of July, 1787, — — —	47	15	6
The legacy of Thomas Pattinson, late of Easton, deceased, of 50l. now secured, by the exertions of Dr. Grisdale, in the 3 per cent consolidated annuities, the interest of which is — — —	1	18	6
	£.	214	10
			6

SUBSCRIBERS.

A	£.	s.	d.				
Mr. Sam. Atkinson —	1	1	0	Rev. Mr. Bird —	1	1	0
Mrs. Alkin —	1	1	0	Mrs. Bird, Scotch-street -	2	2	0
Anderfon & Keenlyside, Newcastle —	1	1	0	Brumwell & Co. Newcastle -	1	1	0
				Mr. Bowser —	1	1	0
B				Mr. Beaumont —	1	1	0
Sir J. Brisco, Bart. —	5	5	0	C			
Henry Birkett, Esq; —	2	2	0	Lord Bishop of Carlisle —	5	5	0
Joseph Blain, M. D. —	1	1	0	Lord Bishop of Killala —	5	5	0
							Dean

SUBSCRIBERS CONTINUED.

	£.	s.	d.
Dean and Chapter of Carlisle	10	10	0
John Christian, Esq;	—	5	5
J. F. Clarke, Esq;	—	2	2
Thomas Coulthard, Esq;	—	1	1
Mr. Creighton	—	—	1
D			
William Dacre, Esq;	—	2	2
Mrs. Dawson	—	—	1
Rev. Mr. Dickinson	—	—	1
Mr. Doughty, Newcastle	—	2	2
Henry Dobinson, Esq;	—	1	1
E			
Mr. Ewebank, York	—	1	1
F			
T. Featherstonhaugh, Esq;	—	2	2
T. Fisher, Esq;	—	—	1
Ferguson and Sons	—	—	1
G			
Sir James Graham, Bart.	—	5	5
T. Graham, Esq; London	—	2	2
John Gaff, Esq;	—	—	1
J. Graham, Esq; Newbiggin	—	1	1
H			
John Heysham, M. D.	—	1	1
R. Hodgson, Esq; Halifax	—	1	1
Mr. J. Hodgson, Grocer	—	1	1
Harris & Co. Lancaster	—	1	1
I			
T. H. Jackson, Esq;	—	1	1
Thomas Irwin, Esq;	—	2	2
John Johnson, Esq;	—	2	2
Mr. J. Irwin, Scotby	—	0	10
K			
Mr. Robert Kirmichael	—	0	10
L			
Joseph Liddell, Esq;	—	5	5
Ewan Law, Esq;	—	5	5
Edward Law, Esq;	—	2	2
Wilfrid Lawson, Esq;	—	5	5
John Losh, Esq;	—	2	2
John Losh, Jun. Esq;	—	2	2
Lamb, Scott, Forster, & Co.	—	5	5

	£.	s.	d.
Mrs. Liddell, Carlisle	—	2	2
Mr. J. Lawrence, Manchester	—	1	1
Mr. Musgrave Lewthwaite	—	1	1
Mr. Little, Attorney	—	1	1
M			
Mitchell, Donald, & Co.	—	4	4
Mr. John Mitchinson	—	2	2
Mr. Milliken, Bookseller	—	1	1
N			
The Duke of Norfolk	—	10	10
Mrs. Nevison	—	—	1
P			
Mr. Pears, Currier	—	1	1
R			
Lady Rumbold	—	2	2
S			
Rowland Stephenson, Esq;	—	5	5
Mrs. Senhouse	—	—	2
Mrs. Stanley	—	—	2
Mr. John Sowerby, London	—	2	2
Mrs. Sowerby	—	—	1
T			
William Taylor, Esq;	—	2	2
V			
Sir F. Vane, Bart.	—	2	2
W			
Mrs. Wardale	—	—	1
Messrs. Wright & Prest, York	—	2	2
Mrs. Han. Wetherald, Wigton	—	1	1
Y			
Mrs. Yeats	—	—	1

BENEFACTIONS.

Mrs. Coulthard, John's-street, London	—	—	3
One year's interest of Thomas Pattinson's legacy of 50l. received of Dr. Grisdale	—	1	18
Subscriptions through the City and Neighbourhood for wine	—	—	6

O F F I C E R S.

P R E S I D E N T

The Most Noble CHARLES Duke of NORFOLK, EARL MARSHAL of ENGLAND.

V I C E P R E S I D E N T S

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Dromore,

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Killala,

William Dacre, Esq;

Joseph Liddell, Esq;

John Losh, Esq;

T R E A S U R E R

Mr. John Mitchinson.

S E C R E T A R Y

Mr. A. Elliott.

P H Y S I C I A N

John Heysham, M. D.

S U R G E O N S

Mr. Losh, Mr. Creighton, Mr. Blamire.

A P O T H E C A R Y

Mr. John Smith.

All Persons who are disposed to contribute by Will to the *Dispensary*, are desired to do it in the following Manner.

I give and bequeath to A. B. and C. D. the sum of upon trust, that they do pay the same to the Governors of the CARLISLE DISPENSARY, which sum of I desire may be applied towards carrying on the charitable designs of the said Society.

N. B. The yearly accounts of the Dispensary begin the first of July, and the subscribers would add much to the value of their subscriptions by paying them at that time, as a considerable saving to the Charity may be made by purchasing with ready money.

* * Subscribers who wish to have blank printed recommendatory Letters, may be supplied by sending for them to the Dispensary, or to Mr. Milliken's.